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### OHIOAGO.

PRESENT CONDITION OF APPAIRS. I INHABITANTS UNDAUNTED - EFFORTS TO S CITY-ACTION OF THE LEGIS

-The generous sympathy of the has filled Chicago with a greater plenty of on than is absolutely required for the feeds of the destitute. There has never been a single ment of absolute want. On the first day and sight of the fire the panic and confusion made it imsible for every one to be supplied with food, and was some hunger and suffering; but as soon as the fire was over the churches were by the homeless, and every train ived brought in abundant stores for the hungry. There is now a plenty for all, and the impressure of want is over. The Winter is sing on, however, and some trustworthy system organization should immediately be put into operation for affording a reasonable degree of relief to the deserving and industrious poor. The suggestion is made by the Mayor, in his proclamation of orday, announcing that after consultation with Gen. Sheridan, he has placed the whole matter of the distribution of succor of all kinds in the hands of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, an old and firmly established organizased of men of known capacity and benev elence. This step is universally commended, the more so as the former indiscriminate system of giving to all who applied, while at first unavoidable, was nevertheless not entirely satisfactory.

THE QUESTION OF LABOR AND SUBSECTENCE. The difficult problem of the correlation of labor and subsistence received no light from that system of wasteful charity. A certain class of the population thoroughly enjoying the enforced holiday, developed such an appetite for the wages of idleness that they refused to work for fair wages as long as they could be fed for nothing. A gentleman who was straining every nerve to put up a building found on Friday that his work must come to a stop on account of the absence of two-thirds of his workmen, who had drawn provisions for a week from the public steres, and would work no more until they had caten it up. The lavish freedom born of generous impulse with which railroad passes were given to all who wanted to leave the city also led to a similar abuse. Hundreds applied for passes who had business or family visits to make in adjoining States. A gentleman in Wabash-ave. found one morning that his servant girls had availed themselves of the opportunity and indulged in a ticket to Milwaukee. One able-bodied man blandly requested a pass to San Franpisco. All of these people will beg or steal their way back, and apply as boldly as ever for new relief. Under these circumstances the best citizens join with the prominent newspapers in insisting that relief shall henceforth, as far as possible, take the form of furnishing employment to the able-bodied. It is certainly not desirable to build a community of lazzaroni in Chicago. There is already a plenty of work for most of those who are willing. There is no reason why all should not be employed before long.

Mr. Pullman of the Relief Committee to-day reocived an order from the Chamber of Commerce for 200 laborers to clear away building ground. Hereafter neither passes nor relief will be given to able-bodied men who refuse to work. It is useless to deny the fact that Chicago has suffered heavy loss. Her young and vigorous rivals are straining nerve to overtake her during this Intense activity and a most hopeful promise is evident in Milwankee, for instance. She will, of course, reap great benefit from this enforced disturbance of traffic in Chicago; but after all, sources of the prosperity of Chicago yet remain. She was greatest in her lumber, grain, and provision trade. Her converging railroads poured into her lap the treasures of the North-West. Her dry goods trade, her infant manufactures, enormous stores and splendid residences merely the result of the prosperity achieved by those three important branches. The material facts which brought about that state of things still exist. The lake is not dried up, the railroads are not burned up, the grain still loads the warehouses of the interior waiting shipment, and most of the elevators stand ready to de their work. The town will be rebuilt unless a sudden and widespread depression should attack West and East alike and render all great efforts of capital and labor ineffectual. This does not seem at present possible.

FREEGY OF THE INHABITANTS, There is no lack of energy and pluck among the merchants and capitalists of Chicago. As an instauce of this, John B. Drake, whose losses are enough to appall an ordinary man, has already contracted for the rebuilding of his magnificent block for the third time, and all along the burned district where the rain has sufficiently cooled the ruins, the clearing away of wrecks has begun. The country will best assist Chicago in standing by her in her effort to restore her crippled commerce and industries. The city is quiet and orderly, thanks partly to the good will of the citizens and partly to the coolness and energy of Gen. Sheridan. The panic of disaster should already be over, and the long, steady pull of stubbern determination to retrieve past losses is

now to begin. PROCEEDINGS IN THE CHURCHES. The few churches, which are still open, have been crowded. The sermons all turned upon the great calamity. Many of the pastors of the destroyed churches held services in the open air in front of the ruins. Dr. Ryder's congregation met in Wabash-ave., and almost the entire congregation of Unity Church came together in Dearborn-st. at the call of their pastor, the Rev. Robt. Colyer. The exercises were simple and touching, consisting merely of a prayer and a hymn and a few words of manly sympathy and exhortation from the warmhearted orator. Street and sidewalk were covered with men, women and children who were moved cometimes to laughter by the quaint humor of the speaker and sometimes tol tears by his deep and carnest pathos. The day was clear and mild, and the October sunshine fell softly on his gray hairs as he stood in front of this once beautiful church, now wholly in ruins, and talked to his people in a cheering way. He said God would not ask of them impossibilities. The calamity was so vast that the peo ple were stunned and dumb. They could not yet lift themselves up into that higher atmosphere they yet hoped to reach where they could thank God for this visitation. All this in good time they would hope and pray for; but God would not demand this to day. He then referred in plain and touching language to the terrible losses they had suffered, but soon changed to the more hopeful aspects of the case, showing how much they had yet worth living for. He urged them to look forward and not backward, and excited even among those unfortunate people a momentary burst of good spirits by his uically humorous description of Lot's wife and what she came to by mourning over her spoons and tablecloths which were burned in Sodom. Every one must now engage in the work of reconstruction. He then briefly and modestly referred to himself and his intentions. He would stay by his people; he did not think they could find a cheaper parson. He had preached one year for 75 sents, and could do it again if necessary. He could support himself for the present by lecturing, and as a last resort he could still make as good a horseshoe

persed after singing a hymn, greatly chosred and buightened by the wholseense and helpful words of their preacher and friend, who seemed to forget his own severe losses in trying to console them for theirs. The terrific storm of Saturday, while for breatening sprious mischles to the standing

as any blacksmith in Chicago. The audience dis-

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1871,-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

gree. The ponderous walls of the Pacific Hotel and the graceful arches of three or four churches which stood after the fire have now rally disappeared, and the burned dis look more gloomy and ever. Since the falling of the me can see for miles in any dir The wind rose from early in the evening until midnight, when it became a perfect tempest. It cam from the south, sending volumes of still unqu sme and ashes northward. The rain, which fell steadily early in the evening, happily prevented a resumption of the fire in the unto nehed districts but there was great dismay and trembling notwithstanding. Many accidents happened from falling walls and flying debria. The patrols and watchmen, who are still carefully posted near all the ruins con aining unoponed safes, were, in several cases injured severely, and the night was made tumultous and unasy by frequent cries for help, where limbs were broken or people buried beneath the tumbling bricks.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature which met in Springfield, the State Capital, on Friday, but had no quorum, come up to Chicago to carry on the extra session here the future assemblage of the law maker in this city. and the first meeting came about under the present rather unauspicious circumstances. The members were driven through miles of ruins, and when they came together were very thoroughly impress with ' the need of instant action. They were in, the afternoon convened in a rather informal way at an obscure hall on Michigan-ave., and they discussed the situation with great earnes ness. A committee of influential citizens, headed by Senator John A. Logan and Hon. C. V. Farwell, submitteda series of suggestions for the reorganization of trade and the rehabitation of the city. Some time ago, the State obtained a large sum of money from Chicago for the building and repair of the city, and this the committee propose to have returned to be applied at once to the building of the city. The destruc ion of such a vast space of ground has also sent thousands of citizens miles from their homes, and, under the present election laws, they are disfranchised, as no man can vote outside of his own ward. A repeal or modifi cation of this provision temporarily is also propo enable citizens to vote in the forthcoming election. The representative business men of the city aided in the ouncil, and there is every prospect of substantial Legis-

The main proposition was put forward by Senator John A. Logan, whose scheme is substantially that the lien of the city on the canal and its revenues be discharged, and the moneys turned into the Municipal treasury. This would put-millions of dollars at the disposal of the city. Another he proposes that the proceeds of the tax levy, amounting to \$1,000,000, be paid up from the next fiscal year, and that the Auditor be authorized to do this forth The situation was looked squarely in the face, and temporary counsel was held as to the proper method of working out the city salvation. Should the canal lean be returned, the city would be at once in possession of three millions for the rebuilding of bridges and repair of public works. Added to this, the railroads offer \$300,000 or a narrow strip of land between Michigan-ave. and the lake now, given up to a temporary business place. With this money a good start can be made on the most needed public buildings, and presently, when the banks get into ahape, this sum may be supplanted by easy loans. The new relief organization, which has fully 55,000 peo

ple to supply for the Winter months, at least, is now or canized so, well as to be able to begin the important work of apportioning the city into districts, each district over ooked by a responsible member of the General Committee. It is none too soon to begin this supervis-ing work either; hundreds, who were nowhere in the neighboshood of the conflagration, im-posed upon the various depots, and, in many cases, drew enough clothing to set up small shops. Many carried off stores of provisions, and set up small shops in distant parts of the city; there are none now without shelter of some sort. The churches of nearly every denomination have been turned into well-equipped baracks, and fully 30,000 are housed and fed therein.

As yet there is little communication with the outside world. The telegraph wires are overladen, and the fresh supplies of operators not enough in the offices. The Post-Office system is rapidly reorganizing, but there is much distress from the utter uncertainty of communication. Imperfect as the arrangements are, however, the city has been able to catch a glimpse of the magnificent uprising of sympathy for her distress throughout the country and world.

car-loads of provisions, has received hundreds of modes letters of sympathy and substantial aid, the euclosures amounting from 25 cents to \$10, all from children and people in humble circumstances. This business of relief has, for the present, taken precedence of all else, and upon the wisdom of the Committee and the generosity of the country depends the future of Chicago. If these hundreds, deprived of home and occupation, can be kept through the Winter and provided for, the rebuilding of the city is assured; but if all of her industrious classes ced to seek homes elsewhere, the city is hopelessly crippled, and there would be good cause to despair of egaining her former greatness. It is with this that the pass business—so indiscriminately indulged dur-ing the panic of Wednesday and Thursday—has been well nigh suspended, since it became known that not the needy, but the rogues were making use of them. Now, no able-bodied man is permitted to receive them; women and children are sent to their friends, or wherever a prospect of rest and shelter is offered them. Hundreds of families are offered homes for the Winter in all the other cities, and the idea is well regarded

The action of the banks is regarded with great satisfac tion, and those who can avoid it will not trouble the deposits put at their disposal by the directors. The wheels of municipal government are beginning to run now with amouthness, and remarkable order is preserved in every section of the city. The inroad of roughs expected last week has not taken place, and the citizens are greatly relieved. Even in the depths of her misery, Chicago turns no deaf ear to suffering, and it has been suggested that some of the abundance of provisions sent from the East to relieve her distresses be sent up to Wisconsin, where several small towns have suffered atter annihilation from fire. Some effort is certainly needed, and at once, for a rigorous Winter sets in early, and the sparsely-settled country cannot extend a very material aid to so great a body of

The remaining elevators, some of them the largest in the world, and the long line of hitherto neglected West Side warehouses, are coming rapidly to take the place of lost edifices. The railroads carry the same vast cargoes of goods, and the Lake pours in its commercial treasures, assuring the place of her continued supremacy for the The leading men of most of the prominent American Insurance Companies are here, preparing to adjust claims, and an army of agents from the large cities is also in the field, prepared to fill orders on liberal terms for the resuscitated firms. The belief that losses shall be paid off at once and in full, has given new vigor to the expiring pulse of trade. The Lo Liverpool and Globe Company propose to adjust the whole claim from the London fund, without siterfering with the American branch. The latest reports from the water-works to-night represent the prospects of an early resumption as the works; good pipes are going down over the burned sidewalks, and the gas-works are to be again in order as soon as men can be put at the work.

ANOTHER TORNADO IN CHICAGO. BURNING BRANDS FROM THE DESOLATED DIS IN EVERY DIRECTION-OPENING THE MONEY VAULIS-THE NEWS-

PAPERS. | GENERAL PRESS DISPATCE!

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Furious gales prevailed in this city last night. It became almost a harricane by midnight, but subsided before morning. It careed much alarm to the citizens, especially to those residing in the vicinity of the late fire. The brands were blown in every direction. Skeleton walls were prograted. shaking baildings in the vicinity from for

apox.
The excitement and alarm were scarcely less than an the night of the great diseaser. Fortgastely, it had reined for 2s hours previous, then provening any confugration as a tenuit of the tornade.

state of preservation. In some cases a heap of charred leaves and melted the boxes is all that is found. The anic of The Republicers is one of this class, only four at it or 48 books contained therein being preserved. The

dered new presess and type, and will stone systems old shape. The same paper contained the following:
Although the aggregate of supplies from abroa immense, there is little danger that more will be can be used to advantage. We are informed by Sheridan that the present stock of provisions in the state of the state of

The Biasis Zeitung is publishing a handsome sheet the proprieters of the Cincinnati Volksfreund have offered to print the issue of the Weekly Zellung until

The Illinois State Register of Springfield offers to pubrehants free for one

The following address has been issued;

Fo the Public—Having ascertained from personal investigation that the National Banks of Chicago are solvent instutions, and that notwithstanding the late fire they are all able and ready to pay all just claims on presentation, I hereby announce that the National Banks of Chicago will open their doors for the transaction of business, as usual, on Tuesday, the 17th inat., at 10 a. m.; and I hereby express my belief in their ability to meet all their legitimate energements on demand.

H. E. BULBURD, Controller of Currency.

A meeting of the officers of the National Banks of Chicago was held this evening, for the purpose of aferring with Mr. Hurlburt, Controller of Carrency, J. Irvin Pierce, President of the Third National Bank National Bank, Secretary. A full exchange of views touching the condition of the Chicago banks affected by the fire, was had. It was ascertained upon comparis of liabilities and resources, that were perfectly sound, and The only resume business at once. asked by any of the banks, was for sufficient time to con vey their safes from the ruins to new places of bus and to arrange their books and office furniture. After considerable discussion, in which the Controller partici pated, a resolution, heretofore passed, to pay 15 per cent ash immediately, was unanimously rescinded, and resolution adopted to open for regular transaction of bruiness at 10 a. m. on the 17th inst.

Col. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to-day issued an order to all postmasters and directing mail matter to be sent to Chicago as before the fire.

#### SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The train which leaves this morning will carry to New-York 500 men to renev their stock of goods on credit. They go generally inst enough money to carry them through and bring them back; and a few who could not muster enough to pay for the trip will leave here on a pass-men who were worth their tens of thousands four days ago and had mansions on the avenue! They will be in your city by

Almost the only building that stands intact in a square mile of ashes and embers on the south side, is the huge mountain of wood known as Elevator B, and owned by the Brothers Buckingham. This is an immense store house of grain, a hundred and fifty feet high, and as capacious, I should think, as all the buildings in your City Hall Park combined. It stands as a monument of "the days that are no more;" and, while it is somewha isolated by its position out on the wharves, yet it is marvelous that it did not take fire from the storm of burning brands borne past it on the hurricane. Similiarly conservatory opposite Washington Park and Collyer's church, on the north side, still stands, in the very hear

The Nicolson pavement has not stood very heroically the trial by fire. The pavement still remains, and scarcely anywhere is it entirely consumed, but over the whole burnt district it wears its thickly gathe The fire swept over the whole pavement, and followed the tarred seams between the blocks. While the body of the pavement is still apparently solid, its surface is so seriously corrugated and undulating that it will not be practicable to use it again for general travel unless it is renewed, or some vast horse-plane is invented to cur way its turbulent knobs and excrescences. THE SCENE IN THE TUNNEL.

One of the most dramatic and impressive scenes of the fire, not yet recorded, was the flight through the new La Salle-st, tunnel under the river during Sunday night It was about 2 o'clock when this strange hegira began, and in ten minutes it became a furious rout. The bridges on both sides were on fire, and the flames were writhing over the decks of the brigs in the river, and winding their flerce arms of flame around the masts and through the rigging like a monstrous, luminous devil-fish. The awful canopy of fire drew down and closed over Waterst. as the shricking multitude rushed for the tunnel, the only avenue of escape. The gas-works had already blown.up, and there was no light in any house save the illumination which lighted up only to destroy. But into the darkened cave rushed pell-meil, from all directions, the frenzied crowd-bankers, thieves, draymen, wives, children-in every stage of undress, as they had leaped from burning lodgings, a howling, imploring, cursing, praying, waiting mob, making their desperate dive under the river. It was as dark in the tunne as it is in the center of the earth' perhaps darker. Hundreds of the fugitives were laden with furniture, household goods, utensils, loaves of bread, and pieces of meat, and their rush through the almost suffocating tunnel was fearful in the extreme They knocked each other down, and the strong trod on the helpless. Nothing was heard at the mo cavernous prison but a muffled howl of rage and anguish. Several came forth with broken limbs and terrible bruises, as they scattered and resumed their flight under the blazing sky to the North Ward. AN UNSAVORY QUARREL.

And yet it is unfair to call it a quarrel, for it is, in fact an assault by a disreputable Common Council on our honest and remectable Mayer. The old hostility has sprung up again even in this moment of supreme affic-The Council insists on controlling the disburse ments of charities. It will not be allowed. The Mayo and a committee of the most faithful citizens have been placed in charge, and they will remain in charge. It is not exposing any secret to remark, in passing, that there is a Tammany Ring bere, which, for the last two years has controlled the Council, and perpetrated immens frauds and sought to perpetrate others still more enor mone, in spite of the Mayor and of the city.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PRAIRIE FARMER OFFICE.

## THE FURY OF THE FLAMES.

Henry I. Thomas, one of the proprietors of The Prairie Furmer at Chicago, arrived in this city, on Saturday evening, from Chicago. He gives the follow-ing interesting account of the great fire:

When the Sunday night fire broke out there was a strong wind blowing, and the fire advanced with such repldity that under so circumstances could it possibly bare been stopped. Whele boards, in finnes, were blown from one side of the viver to the other; and within an hour of the first fire on the south side, the gas works on that side exploded. I went to bed at 10 o'clock on Sunday night. There was at that time a large fire blasing, but I was under the impression that it was the ald fire of Saturday night rehindled, and I retired without giving ntion. At 11 o'clock I was awakened by my brother, and from the appearance of the sky I at once became alarmed for the safety of our office, which fronted the Post-Office, on Monroe-st. I at once started for that point in my carriage, and at Twelfth-st., on Michigan ave., I saw a woman sitting on a bundle of bedding and ave., I saw a woman sitting on a sundie of bedding and household furniture. This scene was repeated every half block down the avenue. At Menroest I got out of the carriage and walked to the mice. It was then a o'clock, and the fire was about five blocks couth-west of this point. I considered everything here perfectly asic, and started for Eandolphet, form Clark, but had not worseded more than half a block when I was startled by ded more than half a block when I was startled by afterward leagued to be the falling of the dome of

Court-House.

The fire uppeared to advance in three columns, from a cauthwest to the northeast, and the Court-House lay the track of the fires. I purposed from the course of weat that the buildings cast of the line were able to fully assure uppear on this point, at ones walled to the court of the court

#### A RUMORED POLISH CONSPIRACY.

A secret meeting of prominent Poles, resident in this and surrounding cities, was held yesterday, and steps were taken to avert a danger said to threater the Grand Duke Alexis on his arrival in New-York. The animosty with which every Pole regards the royal family of Russia is well known, and it is asserte that some of the most ignorant and violent of the race here have formed a conspiracy to insult and perhaps assassinate the son of the Czar during his sojourn as a guest of the city. While trustworthy de tails are lacking, there is no doubt that the insane idea has been entertained by a few madmen. No knowledg of it has, however, yet reached the police, but doubtle autions will be taken to save the city from the disonstration which could accomplish no good end. It is not probable that the conspiracy was in able one, or inspired by other than a morbid dualike to see a Russian Prince hor ored in an American city, and it will probably be entirely checked by the respectable members of the race, who discountenance any such action. It is evident that the dea of assassination is an exaggeration of the actual purpose, and was never seriously entertained even by the most desperate. But even a slight demonstration of an insulting character would be very impolitic on the part of the Poles themselves, and embarrassing to our

### THE INCENDIARY MANIA.

THREE ATTEMPTS TO BURN LONDON, CANADA LONDON, Ont., Oct. 14.-Three separate attempts were made, last night, to set fire to the southern part of the city, including the Grand Trunk, Grea Western, and London and Port Stanley Railroad freight depots, oil refineries, and stave factories. A car-load of oil, in a train of 17 cars, was set on fire; an siding, close to the Western car shops and Port Stanley depot, was fired, and the Grand Trunk Railroad freight shed was also set on fire. In each case the fire wa immediately discovered and extinguished. A force of special watchmen have been engaged to guard against similar attempts in the future.

SIX INCENDIARY FIRES IN STRACUSE ON SATUR-DAY NIGHT.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 15 .- There were seven distinet fires here last night, six of them being the work o incendiaries. Fortunately no great damage was done. A high wind was prevailing at the time, and it is supposed there is a plot to burn the city. The authoritie are taking extraordinary precautionary measures.

## THE FENIAN RAID.

-THREE MEN AND TWO WOMEN SURPRISED IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—THE "ARMY OF IN-VASION" PUT TO FLIGHT BY A SQUAD OF U. S. SOLDIERS.

A gentleman from Fort Garry, who was at dson Bay Post at the time it was captured by the Fenians, gives the following account of the affair:

the Hudson Bay Post at the time it was captured by the Fenians, gives the following account of the affair:

About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the early risers of the Hudson Bay Post discovered a squad of armed men approaching the post in military array. At their head marched Gen. O'Neill, supported by the O'Donohue, Col. Donnelly, and Col. Carley. The force amounted to some 30 men, all armed with breech-loading Springfield rities. At the post 'heir were three men and two women, who quietly submitted to a superior force and made no resistance. At the Custom-House our informant was stopping over night with a friend. Their morning slumbers were radely broken, and shey were informed that they were prisoners. Everything was done peaceably and in order, and shortly after taking possession the "army of invasion" proceeded to take breakfast. Sentinels were stationed around the post, and the opening scene of a bloodless war was ended. The General commanding called a council of war. Puture conquests were under contemplation, when about nou, one of the sentinels appeared in breathless haste with the information that a large force of United States troops was within a short distance, and rapidly approaching. This starting intelligence caused great consternation among the victorious warriors comprising the "Army of Invasion." A fearful panic select them, and not one stood upon the order of his going, but all fied in hot haste. Gen. O'Neill forgot his sword, and the O'Donobue left his rife and other accounterments behind. Col. Wheaton and his party of 30 men pursued, and succeeded in capturing Gen. O'Neill, Col. Donnelly, Col. Carley, and io others, all of whom were taken over to Fort Pembina and placed under guard. The O'Donobue had stripped for the race, and succeeded in making his sessee, but we learn that he was afterward captured by some half-preeds and brought over to Pembina, and now keeps company with Gen. O'Neill, in charge of the commanding officer, at Pembina.

Another witness says:

company with Gen. O'Neill, in charge of the commanding officer, at Pembina.

Another witness says:

Mr. Douglas, the assistant Custom-House officer, was alarmed early in the morning by a half-breed, who informed him that a body of mes, numbering about 40, was marching down. Mr. Douglas went to the door, and seeing them coming, awoke Mr. Webster, and then started across the prairie to alarm the Hudson's Bay Post. He was pursued by Gen. O'Donohue and another man on horse-back, who presented revolvers at his head and ordered him back. He told them he would not go back, and demanded by what authority they coted. He said he should not obey them until they gave him their authority. O'Donohue then replied he acted under the authority of "tie Provisional Government of Manitoba." The Penians then marched down and took the Hudson Bay Post, the only inmates being an old man and his wife, Mr. Watt, a one-armed Hudson Bay official, and Mr. Scott, his clerk. The Fenians seized all the provisions and made selections of clothing for themselves, and other articles, and started one load of provisions down the river. The prisoners were allowed the liberty of the yard and verandas of the buildings, but were not permitted to go outside the stockade. The Fenians arrested a half-breed American citizen on the road to Fembins, who was subsequently released by them, upon being informed of the fact. Messrs. Bougias and Webster, without the knowledge of the Fenians, gave the half-breed a pote to Col. Wheston, coummandant of the United States forces at Fort Pembins, informing him of the situation of sifting, and asking assistance. In a very short time Col. Wheston, coummandant of the United States forces at Fort Pembins, informing him of the stration of sifting, and asking assistance. In a very short time Col. Wheston, surface in the head of the point of the bayonet, as a prisoner. Before the soldier could explain his mission, some of the Fenians pure of the fenians and only the United States soldiers. O'Donoglue, or going outside, found o Another witness says: of arms, see being breece-termination. He also sent a force and recaptured to retistus the Fenians were sending away.

The prisoners were taken to Fort Pembins and confined in the barracht. Gen, O'Neill took his capture very philocopically. On bring put into an ambulance, he took out his pipe and smoked during the short ride to the Fort. Another party of Fenians had appeared in the neighborhood of St. Joe, but Capt. Whenton was sell aware of their movements, and had sent his cavalry to capture of their movements, and had sent the cavalry to capture of the capture of the cavalry to capture of the capture of the

disperse them. The absence of this force of available disperse them. The absence of the vision party under O'Zielle. The Governor's proclamation was reaganted to make the general operating of the people, irrespective of formalisations. They also report that it would have ever thousand new verticest a country for the control of the con

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES

ORE THOUSAND LIVES SAID TO HAVE BREN LOST AT PERTEUD.

MILWAUKER, Oct. 15 Later seco without Wisconsin confirm all previous reports and ru-

York with supplies, says the only survivors were those neating logs: a named the logs by maddened horses and cattle that rushed into the water. The fire sweet over a track of country eight or ten miles wide. Every building and fence, and all the timber has been completely destroyed. The population

that fearful-night.

Reports from the east above of Green Bay place the loss of life fully as high as at Pishtego. The same account states that the immediate wants of the people are count states that the immediate wants of the people are supplied, but large amounts of provisions and clothing will be required for the coming Winter. The Mayor of Milwankee has issued an appeal to the people of the country for aid.

FURTHER BARTICULARS FROM PESHTIGO-FOUR HUNDRED BODIES RECOVERED - THREE HUNDRED MORE BELIEVED TO BE IN THE RIVER-GREAT FIRES REPORTED ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- Preshtigo (Wis.) dates to the 12th record the utter destruction of the town. Four hundred dead bodies have been recovered, and it is thought that 300 more are in the river, where the ntense heat caused death by inhalation while the rest of the body was under water. The velocity of the fire was so great that all escape was impossible. A large num-ber of dead were brougt to Oconto for burial, as no materials for coffins could be procured.

The loss of life on the east shore in Dover and Kewane counties are appalling. All communication is severed, and the terrible news comes slowly. At Pensankee 25 dwelling were burned and several lives logt. The destruction of hay, farm-houses, and fences in the vicinity

In Brussells, Dover County, 200 houses, comprising the Belgian settlement, were destroyed, and a large, number of persons are missing. The people, in utter destitution, are struck dumb with their losses powerless. Houses, barns, farming imple and cattle all destroyed; roads ar filled with carcasses of animals—horses, cattle, and sheep -dying from smoke and heat, while hunger and starva tion must be endured by the wretched people. Mere Kaure has been destroyed, and all its inhabitants are testitute, houseless, and homeless. No particulars has been received.

It is reported that the whole country is on fire from Green Bay to Menominee Depere. Wrightown and Fort Howard are threatened. No rain fell for two months until to-day, when copious showers were hailed with

Great numbers of wounded have been brought to Green Bay. The scenes were appaling. Men and women were partially roasted alive, their eyes burned out and their ears burned off. Advices from Fon du Lac say that re-ports from the northern districts grow hourly worse. The occounts of suffering are unparalleled, Clothes, food, and money are greatly needed.

Great fires are also reported in Calumet County Dwellings, barns, hay, grain, and stock have been de-stroyed. Not a single town in the county has escaped. All crops have been destroyed. Particulars have not een received.

Late advices say that the towns of Marietta and Marnetti were partially saved. The heavy rain which is falling has nearly extinguished the fires in Calumet

#### BURNING OF WILLIAMSON'S MILLS, WIS .- PIFTY LIVES LOST.

OHICAGO, Oct. 14 .- A letter from Green Bay, Vis., reports the burning of Williamson's Mills. Fiftyfive lives were lost, and ten of the survivors were badly burned. Only three persons escaped uninjured.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PESHTIGO-THE FIRE BLOWN BY A TORNADO ENTIRELY ACROSS THE VILLAGE—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A correspondent, writing from Menasha Wis., on the 11th inst., describes the destruction of Pesh-

The village was situated on Peshtigo River, seven miles from Green Bay. It was a nice little town of about 2,000 the blants, outer regularly laid out, had fine hotels.

The village was situated on Peshtigo River, seven miles from Green Bay. It was a nice little town of about 2,000 inhabitants, quite regularly laid out, had fish chojels, stores, churches, sobools, &c., besides the large factory owned by the Peshtigo Manufacturing Company, as ash, door and blind factory and foundry also owned by the same company, who owned nearly every building in the town. The factory was devoted to the manufacture of pails, tubs, broom handles, &c., and gave employment to about 700 hands in the different branches.

The town is nearly surrounded by Jine forests, the suburban portions being built "among the pines." The inhabitants have for the past of days been fighting fire in the woods, trying to save the town, and had actiled down into a feeling of comparative security, since the woods on all sides had been more or less barned over.

On Sunday night they were awakened from this feeling of security by a noise like distant thunder, which increased in volutic until the crash of falling trees and the roar of the wind and fire could be plainly heard. Seon after a tornado burst upon the town, uarcoding a number of buildings, and quickly followed by a solid sheet of fisme, extending the whole length of the village and far beyond each way. In an instant the whole exposed side of the place was in fames. May, women, and children rushed into the street and, surrounded by fire on all sides, were soon either sunthered or burned to death. In the less exposed portions the people fied to the river, and, imming in, many were drowned. Some, aswed their lives by keeping their bodies well under water, and once in a while putting their heads under as the heat became insufferable. Others took refuge in wells and claterna and were asved. Quite a large portion of the inhabitants ran to a field to the leward of the fire, and by lying on the ground were saved, although some of these were badly burned. There is but one house left, standing, and that is isolated, and lately one face of the reet. In one instance is man t

clasped her child in her arms, and ran off crying for Joy.

Too few, alsa, were so fortunate. In many cases whole families have parished. In other cases men have lost their families, they heing, at the time of the fire, working to save the factories. In other instances men periahed in their endeavor to save their families, in one case to which my attention was called, a little boy of seven years is the only surviving member of a numerous family. As soon as the fire had sufficiently subated, all that were able went to the relet of the sufficient Black-ened, charmed corporate were lying in every direction, with their clothing, as a general thing, nearly or quite burned off. Many dead Bodies were found in the river, and many more have sixet been recovered. A number have died from their bruisses, while others are expected of the color of carfully disfigured. The most imaginative mind cannot begin to realize this fearful calently, nuch less my poor pen to describe M. The shriefers and grosses of the diving, and of show who had look near und dear friends; the chardly aspect of the blackened corporate in the sheeting. benden the lost of their extensive wavelennes in Meanschanner, a form of tweir or eight ben hebitants, is all destroyed but three bonnes. For no liver week lest here. Markette is also peakly two red. Extenses to the section is partially sue All the any mills and destactes as Chinak, For-aged other neighboring forms.

THE FIRES IN MICHIGAN. ANISTEE DISASTER CONFIGNED

Collections will be taken up in all the churcher in aid of the Michigan coffee.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

re, having lost everything except the clothing worn by on are in the same of edding, clothing, or food, tare

THE POREST FIRES IN MICHIGAN—THEIR PAYENT -THE REPUGEES AT PORT HURON.

The counties of Huron and Sanilae, which constitute the principal scene of the fire, contain about 2,000 inhabitants. Of these it is believed that is,600 are siready randered homeless. They have lest that houses, their harns, their stock, their mills, even their citothins. Some of them almost literally have to commence the world over again, being nearly as naked as when they were sorn. The people of Port Hiron are in constant receipt of messages asking for parvisions and citothing, and the victims of the fire are still focking in from the interior to the towns on the shore. Aircady the towns of Verous, New-Biver, Sand Besch, Huron City, a portion of Port Hope, Creecent, Center Harbor, Elm Creek, white Rock, Paris, Chaolow, Mindeas, Porrestville, and the Pollah settlement near Porreste. Harbor, Eim Creek, White Rock, Paris, Cracow, Minden, Forrestville, and the Pollah settlement near Forrestville, have been destroyed; those on the lake to the
very water's edge, as the docks in many instances have
been swept away. These towns represent a population
of at least 8,000 people. The less of property in these
towns amounts directly, wishout doubt, from \$1,500,000
to \$2,000,000, at a very low calculation and not
including number and timber destroyed. The
vaguest guess work only could estimate the less of property in the in. .vior. Some of the people, burned out of
Bouse and home, were substantial farmers, showing that
the fire has swept over the cleared and cultivated disthe fire has swept over the cleared and cultivated dis-tricts, as well as through the woods.

the north in tugs, steamboats, and sows. Thence, after their primary necessities are astended to they are distributed to the care of private ramilles. The number is destined to be larger, and the hospitality of the people of Fort Huron is likely to be stretched to the utmost. Last night I visited this hall. Three or four bedsteads had been put up, and hair a dozen or more straw beds were hid on the floor. On these were stretched, in rows, 30 or 40 people, being the last cargo of wretchedness brought into the town, Men, women, and children, the latter ranging from a dozen years of age to the snoking babe, were lying in rows. They were nearly all in sound sleep; wearsed out in their prolonged exertions in fighting the in rows. They were nearly all in sound sier; weares out in their prolonged exertions in fighting the fire, in fleeing from it, in standing in the colonary strength of their necks hour after hour. Soveral of them apparently were kept awake their pain; their hands or lugers, or eyes or cara weal bandaged, the fire having often blistered them, and is some cases burned their feet to a crisp. The effect of the smoke upon the eyes and lungs is particularly severe. RELIEF FOR THE MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

Charles P. Hantington of No. 106 Front-st. the relief of Michigan sufferers from the late firee, and Baldwin for distribution :

| 190 | Iyes, Belcher & Co. | 100 | Carter, Bawley & Co. | 100 | Rawell, Koel & Co. | 100 | Rawell, Koel & Co. | 100 | Rare & Co. | 100 | Green Thumer Sugar Haffy Co. | 120 | Cashe & Bro. | 100 | Cash. | 100 | Huntingion & Dorn. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 THE MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA IN A BLAZE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 .- Fires prevail in the countains the whole length of California. BUTLER ON THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

WHAT HE PROPOSES TO TELL THE PHILADEL-

PHIANS TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.-Gen. Butler will deliver a lecture in this city on Monday evening. His subject will be the Troaty of Washington, and it is underatood that he will atrongly condemn the treaty, as he has constantly done in conversation with his friends ever ince its ratification. The General believes that the American Commissioners were completely outwitted by the more wily and experienced British diplomats. He says that every man in this country who had anything

to do with the Treaty, whether Proadent, Commissioner, or Senator, will be heartily ashamed of his share in the business before a year passes. After the Geneva and Washington Boards of Arbitration have finished their work, the General says, it will be seen when too late that we have been jockeyed out of our just claims against Great Britain, that instead of having a large amount coming to us as indemnity for the depredations upon our commerce committed by piratical cruisers, when the balance is struck between debt m a good round sum to British claimants for confiscated cotton, captured blockade-runners, and a thousand other war damages. Our ship-owners whose vessels were destroyed by the Alabama and the other Anglo-rebel pirates will have to whistle for their money, Butler thinks, unless Congress makes a di rect appropriation from the Treasury to pay them. When the people learn how the British have "come it over us," and how the press and Republican politicians have de-ceived them about the treaty, the General looks for a fine outburst of indignation. What his object is in stirring the matter up at this time is not apparent. Our theory s that he wishes, for the good of the Republican party to break the unpleasant news gradually to the country, that it may not come out mexpectedly, and with damaging effect, about the time of the Presidential campaign. Another is that, for the good of Ben. Batter, he thinks it most desirable to show that he is n't sunned by the knock-down Massachusetts gave him at Worcester; and, by stirring up a row over something else, convince the country that his powers for mischief making are still considerable.

# THE CREEK INDIAN REBELLION.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 14.-Mr. Kinard, a clerk in the Creek Indian Agency, reports great excitement throughout the Indian Territory.. in consequence of a quarrel among (the Creeks, and thinks that we Cochoka, the lawful Chief, and his rebellious subjects connors, the lawful char, and his received a suggest as foregone conclusion. The two factions, met at Ockmul gee on Saturday hat, armed to the feeth, and the aren had extreme difficulty in preventing a collision. I United States troops are not sent immediately a terrible fight will certainly coams.

THE MORMON TRIALS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 15 .-- To-morrow morning is the time fixed for Brigham Young to plead to the indictment of lactivious cohabitation. The same attorney, for George Q. Cannes, on the same charge, filed like pleas for abatement as in Brigham's case, saying their course of procedure would be different from the first plea. In the famous Hawkins adultery case the decease made motion for continuance, on the ground that both the Court and proceention were projunited. The trial of this case is also set down for Monday.

THE PRESERT IN MAINE. LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 14.-The breaks on the Maine Contral Batirond bave not yet been repulled There will be no trains to or from Waterville,

ton or Brunswick until Months. We have with Pertiand via Geand Brank Railway, by around the Pownal break. The first sail from fee two days arrived by that route, last, evening the two days arrived by that route, last, evening the two days arrived by the country last, are a second to the country of the cou James Breck, a resident of Rochester.